1: Holmberg--18 [5] (1941-42)-1950 Siriono
116, 342, 162

"The average house sheltering a band of from 60 to 80 people is approximately 60 feet long, 25 feet wide, 15 feet high at the center, and about 5 feet high at the frame. It can be constructed in about an hour's time. Seldom is more than 15 minutes or a half an hour spent in the construction of a lean-to for the night."

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1: Holmberg--51 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 162, 596, 621

"In the 5 extended families who made up the entire band of Ačíba-eóko there were 17 nuclear families, all of whom were monogamous except 4. In the 4 extended families who made up the entire band of Eantándu there were 14 nuclear families, all of whom were monogamous except 3. In both bands the chiefs maintained more than one wife; Ačíba-eóki had two, while Eantándu had three. The total population of the band of Ačíba-eóki was 94. Of this number, 25 were adult males, 30 adult females, 18 preadult males, and 21 preadult females. The total population of the band of Eantándu was 58; 17 were adult males, 19 adult females, 10 preadult males, and 12 preadult females. The average number of children per family, considering both bands as a whole, was about 2; in the band of Ačíba-eóko it was 2.3, while in the band of Eantándu it was 1.6. Since the latter band had had considerable contact with the whites, a number of their children had been stolen from them."

1: Holmberg--63 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 162, 177

"The distribution of the Siriono today seems clearly to bear witness to this policy of withdrawal in the face of contact. The aboriginal groups that still survive are spread over an extremely wide area, and they are located in isolated pockets of forest lands that are most inaccessible and least desisable [sic], where they have no contiguous relations with one another and where they are surrounded by hostile peoples. Only the fact that the Siriono adhere to a seminomadic mode of existence and that the unpopulated lands of eastern Bolivia are still extensive and relatively rich in food plants and animals has made it possible for the few of them who still survive in the forests to stay beyond the reach of civilization and extinction."